難関私立大　英語

この講座は，MARCH・関関同立～早慶上智を想定した難関大学を志望する生徒のための講座です。

夏期講習でも何も変わらないのが，根本の英語力を底上げすること。それには，予習→授業→復習のサイクルと，復習の際の音読十回と単語の暗記です。

一方で，それに加えて，対策がしづらい正誤問題も扱っていきます。正誤問題の頻出のポイントを取り上げていきますので，お楽しみに。

肘井　学

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第１講　難関私立大英語長文①

ポイント

【1】対比の発見
【2】抽象の発見
【3】同形反復

次の英文を読んで，問に答えなさい。

I'd believed that the high rate of young adults living with their parents in Japan and South Korea was indicative of the lingering influence of Confucianism in these two countries. (　1　) What's behind this shift?

Having reviewed several reports on the phenomenon, I've come up with four possible causes; economics, education, welfare, and religious and family culture. Economics has been the biggest contributing factor to the situation. Financial independence has become difficult for young people who face rising real estate prices and deteriorating employment conditions from the worldwide recession that originated in the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis. (　2　) Not leaving the nest is only natural for young people on a tight budget who are unwilling to give up the luxury of having family members do household chores for them.

(　3　) Many young people live with their parents because they want to receive a higher education (or their parents want them to), even if it implies a significant financial burden. The prolonging education process, with many continuing on to graduate school, is, in a sense, a countermeasure against unemployment. In terms of welfare benefits, in the U.K., there is the

problem of becoming ineligible for certain social security once one leaves their parents' home. Meanwhile, there are some who believe that the generous unemployment benefits in France rob young people of the motivation to work.

NOTE

（　4　）In Italy and France, for example, the courts have often ruled that parents are obligated to look after the welfare of their children until they gain employment or become married, even if they are adults. In Spain, which has a high parent-adult child cohabitation rate, there seems to be no specific term that refers to grown children living with their parents. Apparently, this is because in Spain, such a practice is not considered out of the ordinary. A possible reason for this is the influence of Catholicism.

A family-centric way of life, including going to church together on Sundays, runs deep among devoutly Catholic populations. And Catholicism, of course, is very prominent in Italy. Many of you may associate Catholicism with the big Southern Italian families of Naples and Sicily. Here noteworthy phenomenon. The majority of e-mails I receive from EU nations seeking advice on *hikikomori*, (shut-ins) are from Italy. Italian psychiatrists apparently have a great interest in the issue. It appears that Italy, following in the steps of Japan and South Korea, is on its way to becoming a major shut-in nation.

NOTE

In any society, there are bound to be young people who are maladaptive. It is just that the shape of this maladaptiveness depends on social and cultural contexts.（　5　）And in societies that emphasize the importance of family over the individual, the numbers of those not in education, employment or training (NEET) and cases of social withdrawal increase. This is a structural problem that surpasses the pathology of individuals or of society. The establishment of an effective support system for such people and the amassing of various related know-how is no longer just a challenge specific to Japan. As an advanced *hikikomori* nation, we are responsible for developing solutions that will contribute to the well being of the international community.

[Trend of ‘big baby’ adult children living with parents goes global by Tamaki Saito, Mainichi Japan, March 30, 2010]

NOTE

A. 上の文章の空所（　1　）～（　5　）を埋めるのに最も適切なものを次の（a）～（f）よりそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。なお，同じ選択肢は二回使わないこと。また，選択肢には一つ余分なものが含まれている。

（a）In societies that value independence, the number of young homeless populations rises.

（b）We might uphold independence as an ideal, but it cannot be achieved if there's no work.

（c）But living with one's parents is now a worldwide trend; in other words, the world is becoming increasingly like Japan.

（d）Until we begin to understand societies and cultures in more complex ways, our understanding of ourselves and others will remain limited.

（e）In addition, in industrialized nations, there is a trend of people staying in school for longer periods of time.

（f）Surprisingly, the law is on the side of young adults who stay at home.

B.（6）～（10）の後に続くのに最も適切な表現を（a）～（d）よりそれぞれ一つ選びなさい。

（6）The author of this article thinks that

（a）many young adults live with their parents in East Asian countries because of ancient Chinese influence.

（b）many different reasons converge together to support why many young people do not leave their parents' homes.

（c）the Confucian influence is seen not just in Asian countries but also in Western countries in recent years.

(d) worldwide economic depression helped to make family ties stronger in many homes around the world.

(7) According to this article, more people decide to go to a graduate school nowadays because

(a) they have found the joy of learning in their undergraduate education.

(b) they can live with their parents longer if they have a higher educational degree.

(c) they can apply for a social security that helps with their financial management.

(d) they are unable to find a good job before they graduate.

(8) According to the article, in some Western countries,

(a) parents have to make sure that their children can start a family of their own.

(b) parents have to take care of their children until they become fully independent.

(c) parents receive little support from the government if they are robbed of their work.

(d) people are unable to leave their parents' homes due to strict religious restrictions.

(9) The author of this article argues that

(a) the increase of ill-adapted young people today is the sole responsibility of the individuals and families concerned.

(b) it is entirely a cultural problem that young adults continue to live with their parents for such a long time.

(c) young people alone should not be to blame for the difficulty they have in adapting to society.

(d) political situations need to be improved to solve the problems of increasing shut-ins in society.

(10) According to the author,

(a) Japan can take the lead in solving the problems of increasing shut-ins in today’s societies.

(b) Japan is unique in its decisive attitude to tackle the problems of increasing shut-ins.

(c) emphasizing the importance of family values will help people become more independent.

(d) problems of maladaptativeness are seen everywhere and thus should not be such a big deal.

復習テスト　　第１講

＊次の見出し語（句・文）に合う選択肢を選びなさい。

1. 福祉
① warfare　② weird　③ warranty　④ welfare

2. 自立
① independence　② impact
③ imitation　④ imperial

3. 悪化させる
① demand　② dominate　③ deteriorate　④ determine

4. 不況
① reward　② recession　③ rival　④ return

5. 延長する
① period　② penalty　③ prolong　④ prepare

6. ぜいたく
① liability　② lure　③ lingering　④ luxury

7. 資格のない
① immigrant　② ineligible　③ illegal　④ illegible

8. 著名な
① peer　② plural　③ prominent　④ permanent

9. 大多数
① majority　② moderate　③ medicate　④ minority

10. 強調する
① sympathize　② emphasize　③ optimistic　④ pessimistic

NOTE

第１講　解答

＜解答＞

A. （1）c　（2）b　（3）e　（4）f　（5）a

B. （6）b　（7）d　（8）b　（9）c　（10）a

＜全訳＞

日本と韓国で親と同居している若年層の割合が高いことが，この二か国で儒教の影響が長引いていることを示しているのだと信じていた。しかし，自分の親と同居することは, 今や世界的傾向だ。すなわち, 世界はますます日本のようになりつつあるのだ。この変化の向こうに何があるのか。

この現象の複数の報告を見直すと，四つの可能性がある要因を思いついた。経済，教育，福祉，宗教や家族の文化だ。経済は，この状況の最大の要因であった。値上がりする不動産価格や，アメリカのサブプライム住宅ローン危機に端を発した世界的不況から生じる雇用状況の悪化に直面する若者にとって，経済的自立は難しいことだった。私たちは自立を理想としているが，仕事がなければ自立をすることはできない。家族に身の回りのことをやってもらうというぜいたくをやめようとしない厳しい財政状況の若者にとって，実家から離れないことはごく当然のことである。

さらに，先進国では，より長期間人々が学校に通うという傾向がある。多くの若者が親と同居しているのは，より高度な教育を受けることが，たとえ大きな財政的負担を意味するとしても，そうすることを望んでいる（あるいは親が望んでいる）からだ。多くの人が大学院に進学するという延長された教育過程は，ある意味で，失業への対抗策である。イギリスでは，福利厚生の観点で，一度実家を離れると，ある社会保障の資格がなくなるという問題がある。一方で，フランスの寛大な失業給付が原因で，若者は働く動機を失っていると信じる人もいる。

驚くべきことに，法律は引きこもりの若年層を保護するものだ。例えば，イタリアやフランスでは，たとえ子供が成人していても，仕事につくか結婚するまで，親は子供の福利の面倒を見る義務があると，裁判所がよく裁定したものだ。スペインでは，親と成人した子供の同居率が高いが，大人になった子供が親と同居することを表す特定の言葉がないように思える。明らかに，これは，そのような習慣がスペインでは普通ではないとは考えられていないからだ。この理由として考えられるのは，カトリックの影響だ。

家族中心の生活様式，例えば毎週日曜日に一緒に礼拝に行くといったことは，敬虔

なカトリック教徒に深く根付いているものだ。もちろんカトリックはイタリアではとても重要である。多くの人がカトリックといえば，ナポリやシチリアといった南イタリアの大家族を連想するかもしれない。ここで注目すべき現象がある。私が EU 諸国から受け取る引きこもりのアドバイスを求めた e メールの大多数が，イタリアからのものだ。イタリアの精神科医は，この問題に，明らかに大きな興味を示す。思うに，イタリアは日本や韓国の後に続いて，大きな閉鎖的な国になる途中であるのかもしれない。

　どの社会でも，適応できない若者はいるに違いない。この不適応の状態は，社会的・文化的背景によって決まるだけのことだ。自立を重んじる社会では，若者のホームレス人口が増加している。そして，個人よりも家族の重要性を強調する社会では，就学・就労・職業訓練のいずれも行っていない若者（NEET）の人数や，引きこもりの事例数が増えている。これは，個人や社会が抱える病的状況を越えた構造的な問題である。そのような人に対する効果的な支援制度の確立や，様々な関連するノウハウを蓄積することは，もはや日本特有の課題ではない。引きこもりの先進国として，私たちには国際社会の繁栄に貢献する解決策を構築する責任がある。

第１講　重要語彙リスト　　＊一つ一つ何度も繰り返して，覚えてください

1	indicative	指示する，示す
2	linger	だらだら長引く
3	Confucianism	儒教
4	phenomenon	現象
5	come up with	思いつく
6	welfare	福祉
7	contributing	原因となる
8	real estate	不動産
9	deteriorate	悪化する
10	recession	不況
11	originate in	～に端を発する
12	mortgage	住宅ローン
13	budget	予算
14	be unwilling to	すすんで～しない
15	luxury	ぜいたく
16	household chore	家事
17	imply	意味する
18	burden	負担
19	prolong	延長する
20	graduate school	大学院
21	countermeasure	対抗策
22	in terms of	～の観点で
23	ineligible	資格がない
24	meanwhile	一方で
25	generous	寛大な
26	court	裁判所
27	be obligated to do	～する義務がある
28	cohabitation	共同生活，同居
29	devoutly	敬虔に
30	prominent	重要だ
31	associate A with B	A を B と連想する
32	noteworthy	注目に値する
33	psychiatrist	精神科医
34	be bound to do	必ず～する
35	maladaptive	不適応の
36	context	背景
37	emphasize	強調する
38	withdrawal	引きこもり
39	surpass	越える
40	amass	蓄積する

第１講　音読用白文　①　②　③　④　⑤　⑥　⑦　⑧　⑨　⑩

I'd believed that the high rate of young adults living with their parents in Japan and South Korea was indicative of the lingering influence of Confucianism in these two countries. But living with one's parents is now a worldwide trend; in other words, the world is becoming increasingly like Japan. What's behind this shift?

Having reviewed several reports on the phenomenon, I've come up with four possible causes; economics, education, welfare, and religious and family culture. Economics has been the biggest contributing factor to the situation. Financial independence has become difficult for young people who face rising real estate prices and deteriorating employment conditions from the worldwide recession that originated in the U.S. subprime mortgage crisis. We might uphold independence as an ideal, but it cannot be achieved if there's no work. Not leaving the nest is only natural for young people on a tight budget who are unwilling to give up the luxury of having family members do household chores for them.

In addition, in industrialized nations, there is a trend of people staying in school for longer periods of time. Many young people live with their parents because they want to receive a higher education (or their parents want them to), even if it implies a significant financial burden. The prolonging education process, with many continuing on to graduate school, is, in a sense, a countermeasure against unemployment. In terms of welfare benefits, in the U. K., there is the problem of becoming ineligible for certain social security once one leaves their parents' home. Meanwhile, there are some who believe that the generous unemployment benefits in France rob young people of the motivation to work.

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In any society, there are bound to be young people who are maladaptive. It is just that the shape of this maladaptiveness depends on social and cultural contexts. In societies that value independence, the number of young homeless populations rises. And in societies that emphasize the importance of family over the individual, the numbers of those not in education, employment or training (NEET) and cases of social withdrawal increase. This is a structural problem that surpasses the pathology of individuals or of society. The establishment of an effective support system for such people and the amassing of various related know-how is no longer just a challenge specific to Japan. As an advanced *hikikomori* nation, we are responsible for developing solutions that will contribute to the well-being of the international community.

復習テスト　解答

<第 1 講>

1. ④	2. ①	3. ③	4. ②	5. ③
6. ④	7. ②	8. ③	9. ①	10. ②